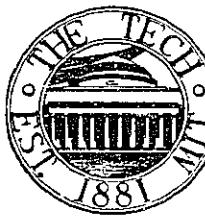


The Tech



NEWSPAPER OF THE UNDERGRADUATES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

VOL. LXXIX NO. 2

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1959

5 CENTS

Concentrate on Fundamentals Says Stratton to Detroit Region Alumni

"Getting a technical education today is like getting a drink from a firehose," said Dr. Julius A. Stratton at a recent regional conference of the MIT Alumni Association in Detroit.

Since today's scientific facts are so many and the tempo of change so fast, we must concentrate more and more on teaching fundamentals themselves. He noted three forces of change which are influencing current developments in engineering education; the growing importance of research in the United States, the tendency of seemingly different fields of knowledge to move even closer together at the fundamental level, and the deepening of the scientific base on which our technology stands. In stressing the need, Dr. Stratton noted that we must be extremely careful to preserve those qualities of judgment and imagination that have long been the hallmark of excellence in engineering.

Dr. Stratton was accompanied to the Detroit conference by John J. Wilson, national president of the MIT Alumni Association, and several distinguished members of the Institute's faculty and staff.

Speaking of the general theme of the conference, "Science, Engineering and Education," Dean John E. Burchard of the School of Humanities expressed the opinion that one of our major national problems is how to support and use science effectively, and that this has become a federal matter about which voters need to be wise. He said that physical scientists now are becoming bet-

MIT Debaters To Travel After A Successful Meet

On February 13 debaters from 28 schools converged on MIT for the 4th Annual MIT Invitational Debate Tournament.

For six times during the two-day affair each affirmative and each negative team debated the national topic, resolved: That the further development of nuclear weapons should be prohibited by international agreement. When the results were tallied, Saturday afternoon, Princeton was the winner with a combined score for its affirmative and negatives teams of 10.2.

MIT's outstanding team of Dick Becker '59 and Bob Hillman '59 (both students in 14B) did not debate, but several freshmen and sophomores from twenty regular members of the MIT Debating Society participated. Debating in the tournament were Ley Kopel '61, Walt Loveland '61, Phil Hauptman '62, Ray Wilkins '60, and George Padel '60.

Arthur Olsen who teaches the speech courses 21.05 and 21.06 is director of Debate at MIT. When asked why people go out for debate, Olsen said that debate is a competitive sport and that it contains all the thrill of competition which one associates with hockey or basketball.

The outstanding speakers at the tournament were Hafetz and Dowdow of Princeton. And of the affirmative teams Bowdoin, Bates and Dartmouth were ranked first, second, and third, respectively, while the most successful negative teams were Princeton, Georgetown, and Wesleyan in that order.

Dick Smith '60, tournament manager, said that this debate was one of the best and was unique in that the strongest teams were pitted against each other in the final rounds. At one point there were dozens of

ter informed about politics, economics and art than the social scientists and humanists are about physical science. The liberal arts colleges, he suggested, should see that educated men and women are aware of the problems of science and the relation of science to their lives and welfare, for the same reason that schools such as MIT now require prospective scientists and engineers to study the humanities and social sciences.

Most of our problems are engineering rather than scientific, he said, "a large portion of the foreseen accomplishments in space technology can be achieved by using existing knowledge of scientific principles."

Commenting on the conference, Dr. Stratton said that it was a highly successful effort to promote a better understanding of MIT's role in science and engineering education and to place before the public the problems of education in general in this rapidly changing age of science.

Mid-Years Diplomas Enumerate Students From Many Nations

Students representing 33 states and 23 foreign countries have been awarded diplomas at mid-year. The graduates were given the choice of receiving their diplomas by mail or at commencement in June.

The largest number of foreign students to receive diplomas came from India, and the largest number of graduates from the United States were those from Massachusetts.

Seven students received both bachelors' and masters' degrees, and 45 Bachelors of Science and three Bachelors of Architecture were awarded. Graduate degrees included 24 Doctors of Philosophy, 25 Doctors of Science, nine Engineering Degrees (ranking between masters' and doctors'), 119 Master of Science degrees, and three Master of Architecture degrees.

"More MIT Blood" Demands TCA; Shall Techmen Cooperate?

This week members of the Technology Community Association will visit members of the MIT community to urge support of their annual Student Blood Drive to be held March 10-13. Students may also sign up for an appointment at a booth in Building 10 manned by members of the TCA.

Dr. James M. Faulkner, the Institute Medical Director, made the following statement concerning the TCA All-Institute Blood Drive: "The program has the hearty endorsement of the Medical Department and you may be assured that every prospective donor receives a careful medical check-up before being accepted."

The Red Cross gives blood to any member of the MIT Community in need. However, this service will continue only if MIT continues to donate blood substantially to the Red Cross Blood Bank.

As students under the age of 21 who wish to donate must have their parents' written permission, TCA has offered to write the parents of such students.

Last year's blood drive yielded some 250 pints of blood from the MIT student body, a figure far short of their goal. This year TCA hopes to collect 500 pints from the Institute community. Kappa Sigma held the record last year for the highest percentage of donors.

(Continued on page 6)

Oeler Enters Inscomm Race Now Field of Four Vieing For UAP

Two more candidates have entered the race for Undergraduate Association President as the petition deadline fell yesterday; Dick Oeler '60, and Al Gasser '60, thus giving MIT students a four-way presidential choice in the Institute Committee elections next Tuesday.

Sandy Miller '60, Tau Epsilon Phi, has dropped from the race and is casting his support to Dick Oeler.

Including the late-comer, Al Gasser, the presidential candidate line up is: Mike Padlipsky '60, Baker House; Chris Sprague '60, East Campus Dorm; Dick Oeler '60, Beta Theta Pi, and Al Gasser '60.

Mike Padlipsky has seen governmental experience as Baker House Vice President and Dormcom Representative. In addition, he has been active in Dramashop and WTBS with which he served as Associate Director of Campus Affairs and as Assistant News Director.

In governmental activities, Chris Sprague has served on the Freshmen Council, the East Campus House Committee as Judicial Chairman, Inscomm Judicial Committee, and Freshmen Coordinating Council Evaluation Committee. He also attended the National Student's Association's 11th Congress. Chris is presently the Judicial Chairman of Dormcom and his other activities include: Concert Band, Voo Doo, WTBS, and Beaver Key.

Dick Oeler, has served on the Freshman Council, and as a Sophomore member of the Secretariat in which he was chairman of the Publicity and Facilities Committee. He is presently a member of the Course XV Student Faculty Committee. Dick's non-governmental activities include Freshman and Sophomore baseball and basketball, Quadrangle Club, Beaver Key, Tau Beta Pi, and the Industrial Management Association.

No information is presently available on the final candidate Al Gasser.

UAP elections will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 24 from 8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the lobbies of buildings two and ten. Voters must have their Student Registration Cards in order to vote.

On March 3, Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors will elect their class presidents, vice-presidents and secretary-treasurers; and the senior class will elect its permanent president and secretary and the Senior Executive Committee.

Inscomm Seat May Go to Senior House

At last Thursday night's Inscomm meeting, Adul Pinsuvana, East Campus House President, put forth a motion to admit the newly independent Senior House to a voting seat on the Institute Committee. After discussion, the motion was tabled and a committee was established to study how the Senior House can be represented on Inscomm. George Henry has been appointed Chairman of the five-member committee; other members are: Dick Sampson '59, IFC Chairman; Joe Meany '59, NRSA President; Otis Bryan '59, Baker House President; and Adul Pinsuvana '59.

Dwight Crane '59, Chairman of SCEP (Student Committee on Educational Policy) announced that Dr. Stratton has expressed interest in speaking to the undergraduates sometime this spring. Details concerning date and topics will be worked out.

Glubb Speaks About Middle East Tonight

Tonight at 7:30 in Kresge Auditorium the Lecture Series Committee will present Lt. General Sir John Bagot Glubb, conceded to be the world's greatest living authority on the Middle East. Admission will be free to members of the MIT student body.

Publicized as the successor to Lawrence of Arabia, General Glubb has been accredited by *The New York Times* and *Time* magazine. Called Glubb Pasha by the Arabs (Lord Pasha), General Glubb has become a legend in the course of acquiring tremendous prestige in the Middle East.

APO

The Alpha Phi Omega Information Service has begun. For information concerning MIT functions, call extension 2703 from 7:00 to 10:00 P.M. on week nights.

Go Tech Show



Raphaelle Torrens '61, Judith Kervan B.U. '60, Gus Solomons '59, Bobbi Shane B.U. '59, Albert Hinkley, Jr. '59 and Penny Naiman B.U. polish the can-can for SPY'S THE LIMIT.

In a few days the curtain will rise on the first performance of *Spy's the Limit*, Tech Show for '59. The excitement centers around a merry chase through Europe. Tickets, costing \$2.50, \$2.10, and \$1.80, are now on sale in the lobby of building 10 for the shows of February 26, 27, 28, and March 6 and 7. Block reservations may be phoned in to sales manager Larry Kalman at KE 6-5526. Curtain time will be at 8:40 p.m. in Kresge Auditorium. In addition to the performance given at MIT, Tech Show travels to Brooklyn College on March 14 and then to Smith College on April 4.

The '59 Tech Show is an original musical comedy employing the device of international intrigue and espionage in the 1920's. The two and a half hour production portrays the beach at Deauville, France; a Berlin night club, the Paris Ritz Garden, Cairo, Istanbul, Moscow, London, and the famous Maxime's Night Club. Many special effects will be used such as a device to draw all color out of the stage and to produce a flicking sensation for the making of an old-fashioned, silent, black and white motion picture. Another act is a take-off on a Kappa Alpha Tau (KAT) sorority and is, in essence, a complete musical comedy within the show.

The music was arranged by Andy Kazdin and John Corley and includes the songs of "Spy's the Limit," "Paris," "Highlife," "How's by You," and "Yes, Yes, Yolanda." The script is by Albert Hinckley, Jr., '59 and Tom Doherty, Jr. '59. Tony Philips assisted on the lyrics; Gus Solomons, Jr., who has been on Tech Show for four years, is handling the choreography. The managing board is composed of Ellery Stone '59, director; Larry Harowitz '60, general manager; Stan Prussia '60, production manager; Sandy Miller '60, business manager. The stars of *Spy's the Limit* are Gus Solomons '59, Bobbi Shane B.U. '59, Albert Hinckley, Jr. '59,

Judith Kervan B.U. '60, Raphaelle Torrens '61, and Gladysann Rahiser, Simmons '61.

Tech Show is a tremendous undertaking costing \$15,000 and using a thirteen-piece orchestra with thirty supporting actors out of a total of 120 people working for top-notch entertainment.

DeMolay Announces Officer Installation

The MIT "Tech" Chapter of DeMolay installed its slate of officers at an open meeting held in the Hayden Library Lounge last Wednesday evening. Those installed by the Westerly Jurisdictional Suite were: Master Councilor, Peter Silverberg '60; Senior Councilor, Raymond Wenig '61; Junior Councilor, Gordon Gutrich '61; Treasurer, Dave Hall '60; Scribe, Terry Langendoen '61; Recorder, and Hans Andersen '62.

Some of the guests at the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Silverberg and representatives of the sponsoring Masonic lodge, the Advisory Board, and the Mothers' Club. After the meeting refreshments were served.

SPORTS CAR

The MIT Sports Car Club presents: two racing films: "Sebring—1958" and "LeMans—1956". Both in sound and color. Wednesday, February 18—7:30 P.M. Room 10-250. Admission: Free to members, 25c to non-members. Membership available at the door for \$1.00.

TCA SMOKER

Are you interested in work with TCA's settlement house program, High School Science program, Mental Hospital Program, Book Exchange, Student Forum Programs, or Publications? Come to the TCA Smoker on February 19, 5:00 P.M. in the TCA office. Dean Holden will speak. Coffee and doughnuts will be served.

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The Misunderstood Role

We have noted with great interest the statements which the candidates for the President of the Undergraduate Association have issued.

With reference to some of the views expressed, we believe that some clarification of the position of student government on the campus must be made, for there is obviously much conflict on this basic point. Only with a clear understanding of what student government is and is responsible for can an undergraduate intelligently vote in the coming election.

Institute Committee was reorganized last year, and with the reorganization the "political" connotation of the group was, for the most part, sent along its way. It has been said, and validly so, that Inscomm has only one member: the UAP. Aside from the two class presidents, the voting membership is now composed of the busiest men on campus: the IFC president, three house presidents, and the president of the Athletic Association, to name a few.

Institute Committee is no longer a political group. It is, instead, a committee—composed of campus leaders whose primary interests lie outside politics. Its meetings are not legislative sessions—rather they are forums. No "laws" of student action are determined—instead certain items of interest to the undergraduate body are discussed in an attempt to arrive at plans which will be of benefit to the students. The final policy decisions lie in the hands of the administration, and an effective Institute Committee should provide the policy makers with student opinion. This communication, between the top student leaders on campus and the administration, ideally is a powerful force which should visibly effect the ultimate policy decisions of the Dean's office.

Since the UAP is the only full-time member of this committee, he should be the driving force behind its actions. Since he will represent MIT in a great many places in various ways, he should be an excellent diplomat and public relations man. Since his ideas will largely determine the type of thing that Institute Committee will consider, he should be a mature thinker who can sense what the students need.

Only after a great deal of thought on the purpose of the new "non political" student government forum can one make an adequate choice for its one political officer.

Letters

To the Editor:

I have been convinced since I was a freshman that a candidate whom "The Tech" comes out against has almost been assured of victory by that very action. I am not at the moment certain as to whether you have done your share to help me win the UAP election in that way, however there are a few points (quite a few as a matter of fact) which bear pointing out—whether "The Tech" intends to drop its non-partisan pose or not.

In the first place, I cannot understand how a newspaper can print a letter to the editor which explains why a second, enclosed, letter should be printed and *then not print the other letter*. I suppose I should thank you for printing the cut version which you have asked me to furnish for this issue.

Second, in a purportedly factual article on the first page you see fit to indulge yourself in blatant editorializing and deliberate misrepresentation. I do not think that Mr. Sprague's platform is similar to mine. Mr. Sprague does not think his platform is similar to mine. Mr. Sprague's roommate does not think his platform is similar to mine. Apparently the news editor, who is also Mr. Sprague's semi-official campaign manager, does appear to think so. Perhaps the campaign manager should talk to the candidate about the campaign sometime.

Allegedly, my platform was "summarized" in your article. This is just like saying that *War and Peace* is summarized by the last chapter or two of it. For your, and the student body's, information I shall summarize briefly my platform, as I have already done in an information sheet requested by the news editor and upon which your last article was theoretically based, as follows: The fifth paragraph of my open letter contains five "planks". As you know from my "fact sheet" the last of these is what I call the keynote of my campaign. In addition I propose arousing student awareness and interest in student government's efforts in their behalf by making and publicizing regular reports on student government activities. Also speaking upon request, either during the campaign or after it if I am elected to living groups or activities about student government.

I would like to see you observe the rules of common honesty and minimally decent journalism. If you like, and it is entirely within your power to force me to do so, I shall include in my platform a proposal to remove Undergraduate Association sanction from "The Tech" and have it expelled from its offices in Walker Memorial. I would prefer for both of us to fight clean.

Michael A. Padlipsky '60

Mr. Padlipsky's campaign statement (the "other letter" referred to) is printed in this issue along with the other candidate's statements. "The Tech's" News Director is not Mr. Sprague's official or semi-official campaign manager. We do not intend to force Mr. Padlipsky to do anything. Ed.

To the Editor:

There has been brought to my attention recently *An Open Letter to the MIT Undergraduate Student Body* by one Michael A. Padlipsky, seeking the office of Undergraduate Association President. I am at variance with Mr. Padlipsky concerning a number of his views as expressed in the letter, and I would like to present to the student body my views concerning his.

Mr. Padlipsky asserts that there is a problem with student government and suggests that it is that student government is not operating efficiently. Mr. Padlipsky states that the cause of this problem is that the environment of the MIT student is being changed.

In his statement Mr. Padlipsky fails to define what students' rights and privileges are. I believe that students at the Institute have one sole right, and that is to pay specified amounts of money to the Institute at specified times. For these payments the Institute gives the student the privileges of education, facilities, and campus activities. Being a private organization, the Institute is the source of authority for all things within the law of the land allowed on its campus. For this reason the Institute has the right to admit and discharge, to hire and fire anyone it pleases. On this basis the Institute has seen fit to allow the students to engage in activities, with varying degrees of freedom; activities such as student government.

Mr. Padlipsky says correctly that a function of student government is "*that of furthering the interests of the students.*" He has not indicated that the functions of student government at the Institute also include liaison between students and administration, and coordination of other student activities. He states that the student government is left in a *suppliant position* to the authority of the Institute. This is correct, because the students, who are the inferiors, can approach the Institute, which is the superior, only in a suppliant manner.

It is true that the administration has given a lot of freedom to the MIT student government, compared to that given by other institutions to their student governments. Indeed, in some areas student government is autonomous in the management of its affairs. But, the main reason why student government may not be able to discharge its functions is internal inefficiency, as the case may be. But on the other hand the one thing which will convince the Institute to increase the responsibilities of student government is the proper, reasonable and efficient discharge of its present responsibilities.

Furthermore, Mr. Padlipsky confuses privileges extended by the Institute with rights. From this confusion Mr. Padlipsky has created a great problem mentally, whereas that problem does not really exist. Continuing, Mr. Padlipsky suggests that the student government can legislate against or bargain with the Institute. This is absurd because the students cannot legislate against the Institute and can bargain with the Institute only at its discretion.

Finally, Mr. Padlipsky proposes as the goal of his platform to get the student back in student government. By this I think he is criticizing the limited student participation in elections, because it is obviously the case that students hold the offices in student government. Apathy over student government on the part of the students is more a sign of indifference from the students toward student government rather than an inability on their part to participate.

Hence, Mr. Padlipsky has made a mountainous issue from a nonexistent problem. Because Mr. Padlipsky has shown this indiscretion, I cannot consider voting for him in the forthcoming election.

John Maslanka '61

UAP Candidate's Statement

In my estimation, the responsibility of the Undergraduate Association lies in two areas: That of administrating and coordinating studies; and that of communicating student opinions to the faculty, administrators and those outside the MIT community.

In the area of administration, I feel that the Institute Committee should concern itself with questions relating to the entire student body. Each group should be entitled and encouraged to manage its own affairs. Problems do arise which superficially concern isolated groups, yet do reflect the entire Institute. The Burton House dining situation is a good example. The Institute Committee should undertake to solve these problems only after attaining their true nature. I strongly feel that the Institute Committee should make work for itself by entering problem areas which could be more effectively handled by other organizations. Having worked on the Secretariat and with the men who will assume the leadership of Inscomm's subcommittee, I can successfully coordinate their activities making the Institute Committee more effective.

In the area of representation I feel that the Institute Committee is a valid and logical source of student opinion. As President, I would draw the Committee's opinion to accurately and effectively present student views. The Institute Committee actively opposing the administration can, at best, achieve limited success. The tactful presentation of student opinions which I will be tailored to individual situations—taking full advantage of the student's position without turning the Institute Committee into a rampaging faction supported by no one.

I believe that my activity, academic, and athletic record qualify me as the student body both as an administrator and representative in the position of Undergraduate Association President. Richard Harold closely, and that you will agree.

Michael A. Padlipsky

I should like to discuss a mutual problem with you and offer a solution. The problem is student government.

We have been told that the reason is "apathy," that the Institute Committee is composed of "the youngest group of middle-aged conservatives ever found in politics," or simply that "student government is a useless institution."

While none of these, and especially the latter, is strictly true at present, there is no one who takes the converse stand that student government is operating near maximum effectiveness. There is a problem.

The environment of the MIT student is being changed. Basically, because actions which were taken as students' rights three years ago are being given as privileges by the Administration of the Institute. This leads to student government in the position of a supplicant to a Higher Authority, though the Authority takes public pride in the "autonomy" of its student government. It also makes it impossible for a student government to discharge its proper function, that of furthering the interests of the students.

Even as privileges, not all of the old rights are being given back. Examples are the right to a private life of one's own (parietal rules), the right to eat (hotplates and commons meals), and the right to an independent group (the proposal to move fraternities across the river into Institute buildings). The problem, then, is simply a confusion (whether willful or of rights with privileges).

To solve the problem, a number of things must be done: First is to do through Inscomm, which is the governing body of the Undergraduate Association, the delineation by the Administration of what rights the student is entitled to retain under the trusteeship of student government and what privileges have been granted to it. Second is to take all possible action to alleviate the loss of rights in the dormitories, by legislation if we may—by bargaining if we can. Third is to apply the same means to prevent the loss of the rights of the fraternities. Fourth is a re-evaluation of the composition of Inscomm, to determine if indeed a representative body. Finally, and I believe the goal of the process, is to get the student back in "student" government.

As Baker House Vice-President, I have sat as a proxy on Inscomm and heard its members apologize for their actions "seeming like rubber stamps." As a member of Dormitory Council I have seen actions taken without even an apology. The best way to avoid being a rubber stamp is to stay away from ink. Let us not pay with our integrity for the sake of "mature, responsible student leaders." I do not advocate irresponsible student government—it must be responsible . . . to us.

I believe that I can do the job. I hope that you will read my candidate's statement.

The UAP has a four-fold job. First, as the only member of the Institute Committee who is elected from the entire undergraduate body, he must adequately represent the undergraduate to Inscomm. Second, he must represent the undergraduate to the administration. Third, he is called upon to represent the students to the students of other schools, as well as to the public. Last, and perhaps most important, he must be able to provide effective leadership to the Undergraduate Association, and, more specifically, to Inscomm.

I believe that I can represent the undergraduates of MIT well. I have participated in a number of campus-wide activities, besides five branches of government. As Dormitory Judicial Chairman, I have often represented the students to the administration. At the National Student Congress this last summer I helped represent MIT to students of roughly 100 other colleges. Because of my background, I feel that I can ably represent MIT's undergraduates.

To provide effective leadership, one must understand the MIT leadership process and its attendant problems. I have served on Freshman Council, Dormitory Council, and, as a proxy, on Inscomm.

A good leader must have ideas. One of the hottest issues facing student government is "student rights." I feel that the cause of "student rights" best be served by an exhumation and clarification of the 1958 agreement between the Dean of Students and Inscomm, plus the use of vigilance on the part in the implementation of this agreement.

Another often-heard complaint is that Inscomm is not representative enough. While I do not favor any major reorganization of Inscomm at this time, I do wish to broaden representation by inviting interested persons to meetings and make their ideas heard.

Briefly, then, my platform is this: Experience and ideas, two of the valuable things a UAP can bring to his office.

R.

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MIT Debaters Present Pro And Con of Nuclear Test Ban

Culling their material from U. S. Senate Hearings, official policy statements, the New York Times, and the "Big Three" of news magazines Time, Newsweek, and U. S. News, Bob Hillman '59 and Dick Becker '59 have been able to present the following arguments for and against banning nuclear tests.

The question of disarmament in its present context is, perhaps, the most important issue that has ever faced civilization. Even beyond the possibility of impending destruction, the lack of a suitable system of weapons control forces us to devote huge proportions of human and natural resources to an unproductive arms race.

In the last few years we have seen the emergence of certain specific aspects of the arms race as political, rather than military, issues. It is in this context that the affirmative presents today's proposition for the cessation of nuclear weapons development.

The issue of nuclear weapons testing originating as a part of the disarmament question has in addition become a political focal point, embodying on the one hand our greatest opportunity to take a first step in laying the political groundwork for actual disarmament in the future, and on the other hand, the great danger that failure to reach an agreement would make future disarmament many times more difficult.

It goes without saying that there is a tremendous amount of pressure in the world urging that agreement on a test ban be reached at Geneva.

This pressure results not only from a desire to end the advance in nuclear weaponry, but also from a fear of radioactive fallout from testing.

Now the issue of fallout is a controversial one, but one fact is certain. People are concerned about it—concerned enough to hold conferences, sign petitions, and publish books, pamphlets and papers, devoted to fallout; thereby converting it into a political issue of great magnitude.

The current negotiations at Geneva are very different from any other East-West talks that have taken place in recent years. First of all the diplomats are proceeding on the basis of a study by the scientists of both sides, indicating that the inspection of a ban would be technologically feasible.

Secondly, both sides have made significant concessions at the conference table. The United States on January 19 abandoned its demand that a test ban be linked to disarmament in other fields.

And of course, Russia has broken a long standing precedent by agreeing to the principle of having foreign inspectors on her own territory.

Thirdly, while a formal agreement has not yet been reached, both sides have unilaterally refrained from testing for three months. Furthermore, there are no provisions for testing in the present U. S. budget, issued last month. Thus, in a sense, a de facto agreement already exists.

What does all this mean? As these factors focus down upon Geneva, the conference has become the psychological abstraction of disarmament and the need for international accord. Agreement would mean the first political breakthrough since the beginning of the cold war, a prerequisite to arms reduction. But failure to reach agreement would probably mean the end for some time of any chance for international order. For if we cannot reach accord after having come so close, then how can we ever expect to solve our other problems, such as Germany, where the obstacles are so much greater.

The most immediate effect of nuclear development upon tensions is through the psychological pressure of the arms race. As long as we continue to devote our mental resources to thinking of more sophisticated weapons and channel our anxieties into wondering which country is ahead, all political problems become intensified, rather than closer to solution.

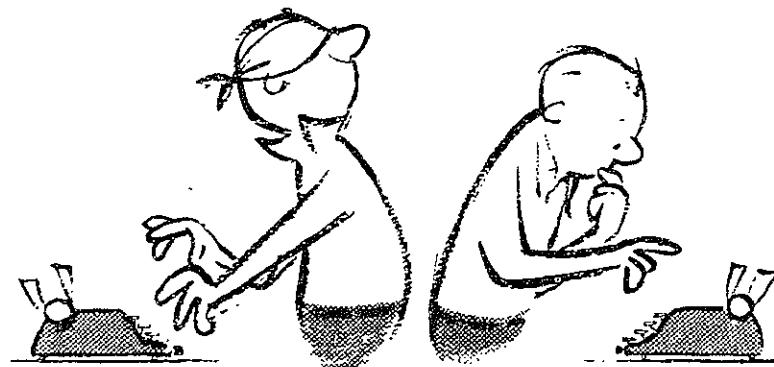
"The nuclear arms race poses an increasingly pressing danger to civilization. The chief source of peril lies not in the nuclear weapons but in human beings behind them, and therefore the danger can be resolved only by changes in human attitudes. Neither side seems able to change its course of action... This seems to be the result of chronic anxiety. The more menacing the arms race becomes, the more frantically we build more weapons and the less we seem able to seek more sensible alternatives."—Dr. Jerome D. Frank, Associate Professor of Psychology at Johns Hopkins University.

In addition to this psychological pressure, we can expect the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries to increase tensions. As we all know, a few countries are economically capable of becoming major nuclear powers—for example Germany, or China—while many others are capable of developing a few nuclear weapons. Clearly this will have political consequences.

Consider the case of China. In the recent Quemoy crisis, China was restrained by the fact that she could not depend upon Russia to support her if she should go to war. As long as China had no atomic weapons, the U. S. could be reasonably sure that war would not start over Quemoy, and hence could take a stand on defending the island. But it is quite clear that once China should become nuclearly independent of Russia, we could have no such assurances, and a crisis similar to Quemoy would be much more intense.

In considering the development of a few nuclear weapons by small countries, we can see that disputes between them would be greatly intensified.

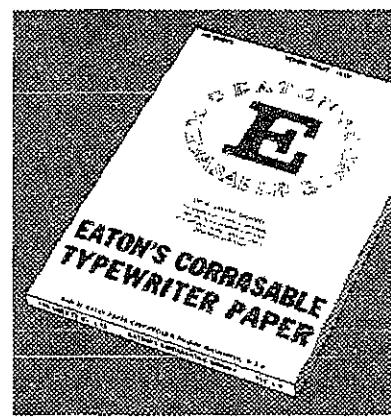
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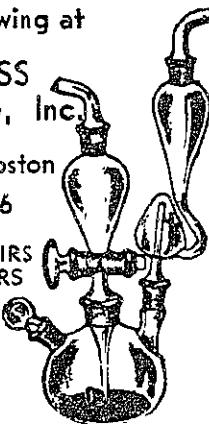
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Is There Sufficient Reason For a Test Ban? What Are Disadvantages of Such a Ban?

There are two questions that we must consider: 1) is there sufficient reason for banning nuclear development tests?; 2) might such a ban have serious disadvantages, both military and otherwise?

The U. S. Government spends about 80% of its budget on military items. We are building up our military establishment not because we hope to use it, but because we believe that as long as we remain strong enough to repel aggression there will be no war. This policy is variously referred to by the terms nuclear deterrent, or massive retaliation.

What it essentially implies is that any time we make any sort of disarmament agreement with Russia, we must be sure that it weakens the strength of the Soviet Union equally as much as it weakens that of the U. S. Any such agreement must be fully bilateral in its military effects, so as not to create an imbalance of power that might increase the possibility of war.

The negative position can be stated in three points: 1) the proposed ban of the affirmative will be to a great degree unilateral in its military effects, creating the basis for an imbalance of power; 2) the ban will impair our strategic capabilities in several military situations; 3) the ban will make important peaceful applications of nuclear blasting impossible.

The ban will tend to be unilateral because the U. S. depends almost completely upon nuclear weapons in its armed forces, whereas the Soviet Union depends not only upon nu-

clear weapons, but also upon a wide variety of conventional weapons. Hence by freezing nuclear technology at its present level we are affecting the U. S. more than Russia.

Henry Kissinger points out in the latest issue of *Foreign Affairs* that "Rightly or wrongly, the free world has based its defense on nuclear weapons . . . Nowhere in the Western world are there sufficient conventional forces to resist the Soviet preponderance in conventional strength; and nowhere is there any immediate prospect of developing them. Nothing now stands in the way of Soviet domination of Eurasia save the Soviet reluctance to pay the price of nuclear war."

By freezing nuclear technology we are dooming the great core of our armed forces to remain essentially at its present level of quality, since most of our eggs are in the singular nuclear basket. However, Russia, with her diverse forces, can continue to advance to improved weapons. Clearly we have here a case of unilateral disarmament, and a dangerous basis for an imbalance of power that would increase the possibility of war.

Let us go on to point 2 and examine several specific areas where there are weapons systems whose development is vital to our defense, but whose development the affirmative proposal will make impossible.

First is the area of anti-missile warfare. We are all aware of the

great importance of anti-warfare in our defense system especially in the light of the Russian advances in the offensive of this field.

Another important area is the anti-submarine warfare. And third, and perhaps most important, is that of small nuclear weapons with limited radioactive fission commonly called clean weapons.

Dr. W. F. Libby of the AEI stated that "Were we forced to defend against an attack on NATO availability of tactical nuclear weapons of limited fallout would be possible a defense which did not endanger non-combatants and friendly countries by local radioactivity weapons fired in defense. We have further tests to complete development."

Leaving the military field let us consider point 3, the peaceful application of nuclear blasting. This as well as weapons test ban will have to be eliminated, for would prevent Russia from testing new nuclear weapon under the of a peaceful blast?

In other words, by adopting an affirmative proposal we are freezing our knowledge of nuclear blasting to the point where we know how to apply it to a wide variety of military problems, but know very little about the vast field of peaceful applications.

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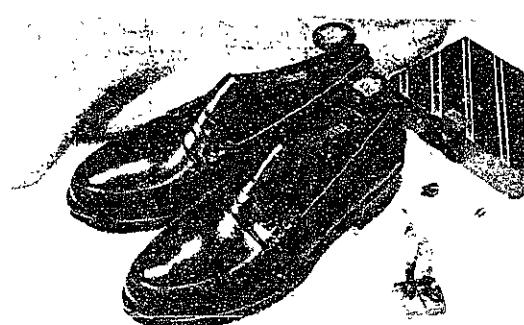
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When Summerborn's friends spoke of him, they said he was at New Haven "studying"; others said he was there because of a charming pension where he found the Schaefer beer particularly enjoyable.

Summerborn was in New York to visit his aunt; she stayed at a "grand hotel" where there was a roof garden with an excellent view of the city; enjoying an iced bottle of Schaefer there one afternoon, he saw a beautiful young lady advancing on roller skates. Although his aunt would call the girl a "flirt," and her means of locomotion vulgar, he found her look of innocence exceedingly beguiling.

"I'm Maisie Miller," she said boldly, "you must be in society. I see you know what's heard in the best of circles." "Schaefer all around!" he answered, and made the response a command to his waiter.

"I dote on society myself," she said, "and am in it a great deal. At home last summer there were nine cook-outs given in my honor, Schaefer beer being served at every one." "It has a smooth round flavor," he smiled, "never sharp, never flat."

"Have you ever been to that big skyscraper?" she asked, pointing her skate key at the Empire State Building. "Yes, upon occasion, more than once," he said, and agreed to take her there.

His aunt was much put out when he did so, and told him that Miss Maisie Miller was "being seen" all over the city with a baseball player. Reluctantly he "forgot" her; it was later learned that she had succumbed to Pennant Fever, and followed baseball teams all about the country, even attending night games.

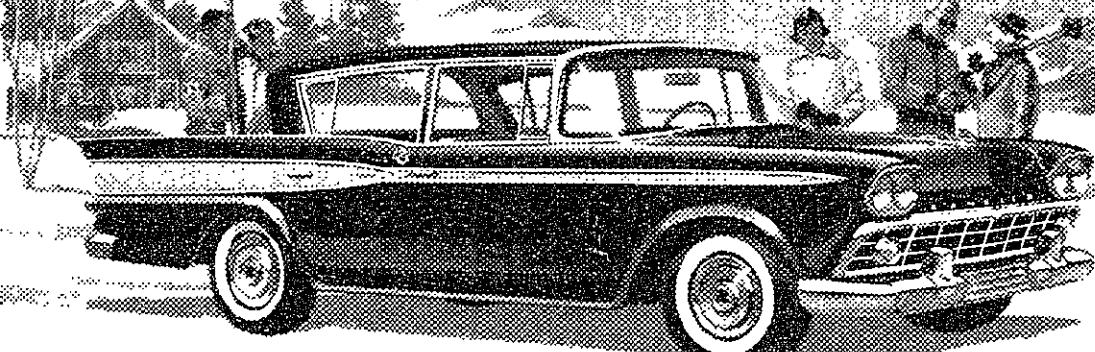
She sent Summerborn a message saying she, too, knew what was heard in the best of circles, but when he at last understood she meant she liked him, he could not find her. He returned to New Haven, whence come conflicting reports of why he stays: he is "studying" hard—he enjoys the Schaefer beer there.

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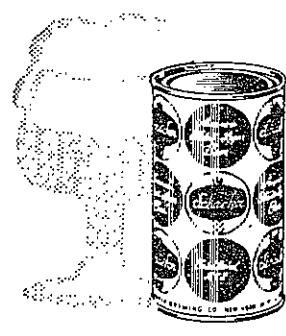
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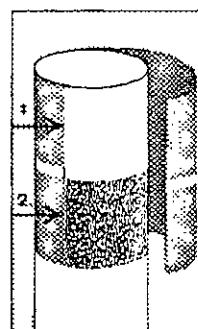
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DEBATE

(Continued from page 1)
people watching the Harvard team debate Princeton.

Bob Hillman explained that a debate topic is rarely as interesting and profound as the current one concerning nuclear test bans. Hillman said that he and his partner tended to steer away from scientific arguments which he termed "red herrings". There are scientific and moral overtones to the question, of course, but debaters try not to rely on emotional arguments.

The genetically defective offspring due to nuclear radiation (15,000 to 20,000 humans) pose a problem too profound to be examined adequately during a half hour discussion.

Dick Becker, another varsity debater, said that this topic was the best one he had encountered in four years. He described it as an open topic leaving room for imagination.

When Dick Smith, also a varsity debater, was asked how he found time for debate he said, "It's hard. You get into a course like 15 or 14

where you are not expected to work so hard." He said that there are a few expenses involved but Finance Committee does provide some funds.

President of the MIT Debating Society is Bob Hillman. To give an indication of the tight scheduling, Dick Smith gave a run down of the coming weeks' events. Next week MIT will debate in a tournament at Dartmouth; the following week at BU. Then in three weeks the team will journey to St. Paul, Minnesota. Smith said, "We plan to drive and the venture should take a full week; but then we may take in other tournaments too, and this would take longer."

Two participants at the MIT Tournament traveled from Stanford University.

AFFIRMATIVE

(Continued from page 3)
fied. Imagine adding a few atomic weapons to the Pakistan-India dispute over Kashmir, or to the Israel-Arab dispute.

Although the U.S. and Russia have

enough bombs to destroy each other, we have yet to reach the era of push button warfare, with poised ICBM's hidden away underground. When push-button warfare does arrive, disarmament will probably be impossible. Today we can control the airplane as a delivery system—and thus could disarm even though bomb stockpiles are undetectable.

As it was pointed out in U. S. News and World Report, "Compared to the 100-ton monsters of today, the ICBM's of the future are expected to be relatively small—easily concealed in narrow holes cut into the ground. Detecting them would be like trying to sight a manhole from 50,000 feet."

The important point is that these projected new generation missiles will require more testing of nuclear warheads in order to make them small enough to be hidden away. Therefore, the cessation of nuclear development is technologically intrinsic to disarmament because if we allow it to continue to the stage of pushbutton warfare, delivery systems will become forever undetectable.

**Intramural Hockey Playoffs Begin
Grad House Opening Round Victor**

Grad House and Phi Beta Epsilon copped easy victories as the intramural hockey playoffs began Thursday at Briggs Field ice rink. Eight teams were named for the playoffs at the close of regular season play late in January.

Wally Gannon poured in five goals as the Grads romped over Phi Delta Theta, League I champs, 9-1 in the opener. Bard Glenn scored the lone Phi Delt tally. Dave Aaker '60, intramural scoring leader with 16 goals, led PBE to their 9-0 conquest of Burton House with five tallies.

First period scores by Pete Lawes '58 and Eric Ippen '62 stood up for Sigma Chi as they downed Phi Kappa Sigma 2-0 in the only League I action. Phi Gamma Delta took the League I title with a 3-0-1 record, followed closely by Phi Delta Theta with 3-1-0. Sigma Chi, Phi Kappa Sigma and Lambda Chi Alpha rounded out the league standings.

Grad House chalked up a 4-0-0 mark over the season to win the

League II title over Theta Delta Chi. The Grads blasted Tau Epsilon Phi 12-1 in their last game the five markers of Wally Gannon. Also in League II play Sigma Phi Epsilon clinched third place with a 7-2 victory over Baker House. George Emo '62 tallied four times for the winners.

Phi Beta Epsilon captured the League III honors with a four win, no loss record, winning three games in the last week of play. They clubbed SAE 9-1, whipped Phi Mu Delta 7-1 and edged Sigma Nu 2-1 for the title. Dave Aaker scored a total of 13 goals in the three games. Sigma Nu took second in the league with a 3-1-0 slate, followed by Phi Mu Delta, SAE and Beta Theta Pi.

Delta Tau Delta won the League IV crown, ending the season 4-0-0 as they blanked Alpha Epsilon Pi 7-0 and shut out Kappa Sigma 11-0. Bob Fisher '61 scored four times in each contest. Alpha Tau Omega split a pair of games, losing 5-0 to Burton and defeating Delta Upsilon 1-0, to finish second.

Fencers Nip Stevens, Foilmen Star

In one of the closest meets of the season, the varsity fencing team topped Stevens 15-12, for their sixth victory at Walker Memorial Saturday afternoon. The encounter was decided when Beaver Joe Pedloskey '59 won his third epee bout after simultaneous touches had tied the score at 5-5.

Spearheading the triumph was the MIT foil squad which captured 7 matches while losing only two. Sherman Karp '60 and team captain Barron Shabel were both undefeated in three encounters apiece. Jerry Yarborough '60 copped one duel while suffering two reverses to complete the foil scoring.

The victors' epee men were almost

as successful, as they registered a 6-3 tally. In addition to Pedloskey's trio of wins, Ron Wempen '59 took a pair of bouts and Bill Julian '61 added the final marker.

MIT's sabre squad was able to capture only two of nine contests. Larry Campbell '59 was 2-1 while Joe Verderber '60 and Karl Koepke '60 dropped three matches each.

Last Thursday, the varsity duelers flew to New York where they lost a 16-11 encounter to a strong CCNY squad.

Tomorrow evening at Walker, the fencers meet Harvard at 7:30 in the first match in New England that will have both foil and epee judged electrically.

THIS WEEK'S LSC EVENTS

TONIGHT. A lecture by General Sir John Bagot Glubb: "The Middle East—Storm Center of the World". Kresge—7:30—admission free.

FRIDAY. An illustrated lecture by Commandant Jacques Yves Cousteau: "Underwater." Kresge—5:00—admission free.

FRIDAY. Classic Series Films "Ecstasy" and "Blood of a Poet." 10-250—6:00 and 8:30. Admission by block ticket only.*

SATURDAY. Film "Pursuit of the Graf Spee" in Vistavision and Color. 10-250—5:15, 7:30, 9:45. Admission 30c.

Coming March 15. A lecture by Earl Clement Attlee, former Prime Minister of Great Britain. Free tickets for this lecture will be distributed on March 11.

*Classic Series tickets will be sold in building 10 until Wednesday, Feb. 18 and will be sold throughout the term by mail order.



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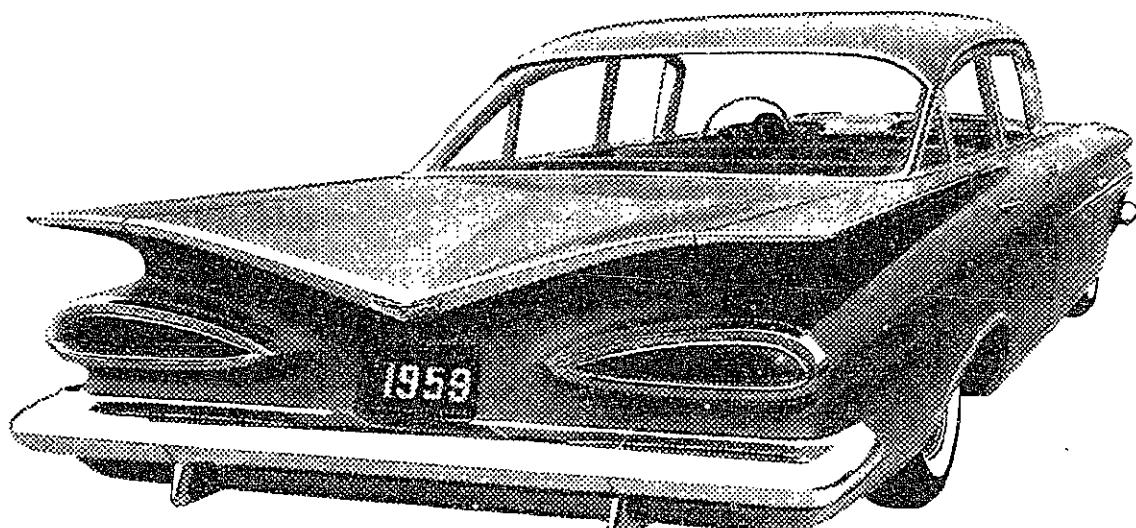
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All-Tech Basketbrawl This Saturday Night Swimmers Win At Trinity, 46-40 At Rockwell Cage To Feature New Tactics Medley Relay, Ising Set Records

Leaving their classrooms and lecture halls to prove their worth to the students, the famed administrators and teachers of the Institute will once again participate in the Annual Tech Basketbrawl Game. It is here that the calculating eyes of the Corporation will once again decide whether or not to renew their athletic researchships.

Having spent many long evenings in their labs and offices, the well-known faculty of MIT will once again test their theories in the pilot plant of Rockwell Cage, this Saturday at 7:45 p.m.

Keeping the men in line will be the safety experts of the Institute, Deans John T. Rule and Frederick Fassett. Experimenting throughout the past year with the student body, these men are well acquainted with safe practices. A set of rules has been drafted, and topping them will be a ban on the use of hotplates on the sidelines. The faculty having learned of this is presently negotiating with the Deans to see if they might possibly allow them to brew some coffee at halftime if a special electrical cable was brought in and appropriate apparatus stood by.

It has been learned that the Engineering and Administration team will employ new pentamic tactics. Devised during the past year by Col. G. G. Brinkerhoff of the Institute for Advance ROTC, this famed tactician should prove to come up with the greatest idea in basketball since the invention of basketball itself. Providing the team with air support will be our missile expert, Prof. Holt Ashby of the newly formed Astronautical Department. After careful surveying of the court by the C. E. de-

Varsity Skiers Win Tufts Trophy Slalom

With four men placing in the first twelve, the varsity skiing team won the Tufts Challenge Trophy (Giant Slalom) held Saturday at Mt. Belknap, Laconia, New Hampshire. It was the third meet of the year for the Engineers and gave them first place in the New England Intercollegiate Ski Conference.

Knut Hauge '59, Beaver captain, finished third out of the 48 racers. Jens Jorgenson '59 placed 7th, Pete Stadler '59, 11th and Harry Peterson '59, 12th. Roberto Peccei '62 and Pete Goldstern '62 also raced for the victors.

Eight teams competed in the meet, including Amherst, Brown, Tufts and Princeton, which was skied under fair conditions although there was some ice on the course.

In March the team will compete in two more meets, the Walter Foley Memorial and the American International College Trophy.

Varsity Hoopsters Defeated by Bates; Polutchko Stars

Plagued with shooting woes and excessive fouling, the varsity cagers lost a close, exciting game to Bates Saturday night at Rockwell Cage, 30-52. Bob Polutchko '59 was outstanding throughout the contest for the Engineers as he led all scorers with 22 points, but singlehandedly, he was unable to offset Bates' superior shooting and speed.

Hugh Morrow '60, a consistent high scorer in previous games, fouled out in the first half much to the chagrin of Tech fans. Losing Morrow in the first half probably contributed most to the MIT defeat.

The Cardinal and Gray moved into an early 4-1 lead but the hot-shooting Bates crew quickly gained an 11-7 margin. Bates then maintained its slight lead the rest of the half and was on top 30-27 at halftime. At the outset of the second half, Bates rapidly stretched its lead to a nine point margin which it held until the end.

Action will resume for the varsity hoopsters tomorrow as they will journey to Medford to battle their Tufts counterparts.

partment's Prof. Fred McGarry, Prof. George Brown of the M.E. department has devised a new monorail track for the fast break. Sparking the attack will be the E.E. Department's Prof. Herbert Woodson, with his famed electromechanical jump shot.

For the Science-Humanities team, a new concept in chemical basketball has been perfected by Prof. Walter Stockmeyer. This famed physical chemist has devised, through entropic considerations, the latest idea in basketball, the common ion effect. Closely allied with this project has been Prof. Malcolm Strandberg. Through quantum mechanical considerations, he has devised the Strandberg Equation of Basketball, which if it works, should predict when and where the opposing forces will be. Each member of the team will be provided with its solution and by following it through, it should serve to give the team an impervious defense. Prof. Irving Bartlett of the Humanities Department has revised some old English ballads which should keep

the team in high spirits throughout the game. If this should prove ineffective in keeping their spirits high, Prof. William Moore of the Chemistry Department will provide the men with pocket stills.

As can be seen, much time and planning have been put into preparation for Saturday's game. Outside of permitting the men to renew their athletic researchships, it should prove very entertaining to the spectators. ENGINEERING AND ADMINISTRATION Prof. Robert Cannon ME (capt.) Prof. Herbert Woodson EE Prof. Charles Meriam EE Mr. Gene Chamberlain Admissions Dean William Spear Athletics Prof. Richard Balch CE Prof. Fred McGarry Aero & Astro Prof. Holt Ashby ME Prof. George Brown ME Prof. Norman Smith ROTC Dean Robert Holden Mr. Jim Murphy SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES ROTC Chem (capt.) Prof. William Moore Hum Prof. C. M. Gray Chem Prof. Walter Stockmeyer Hum Prof. William Greene Physics Prof. Roy Weinstein Geology Prof. William Dennen Bio Prof. Gene Brown Bio Prof. Malcom Pershing Strandberg Physics Prof. Carl Uno Ingard Physics Prof. Irving Bartlett Hum HONORARY OFFICIALS Dean John T. Rule Dean Frederick Fassett

The varsity swimmers narrowly defeated Trinity College 46-40, Saturday at Hartford, before a packed gallery. This win, the swimmers' toughest this season, extends their record to 5 triumphs and 1 loss, thus establishing the team as the best Tech has launched in the past decade.

The MIT medley relay team of Neil Divine '59, Burnell West '60, Tom Ising '61, and Roger Kane '59, undefeated so far in New England Conference competition, led off with an easy win in the time of 4:10.5, breaking their own varsity record by 0.1 second and chopping 10 seconds off the Trinity pool record. The Beavers' next win came in the 100-yard Butterfly, as Ising swept home with a 1:01.9 clocking, thereby breaking the old MIT varsity record by a full four seconds. Neil Divine '59 swam to an easy win in the 200-yard backstroke in the time of 2:20.8, 0.3 seconds off the pool record. The victors swept the diving, with Dave Cahlander '59 an unchallenged first.

Although Trinity in general dominated the freestyle events, MIT swept

to an upset in the 440-yard freestyle as Jack Kossler '59, in his first attempt at the distance, cruised to an easy win in 5:24.5, and iron-man Ising made the sweep with a second. Burnell West's triumph in the 200-yard breaststroke, secured the victory.

The swimmers take on a tough Brown team tomorrow night in Providence.

SUMMARY

400 yard medley relay. Won by MIT. (Divine, West, Ising, Kane). 4:10.5. New MIT varsity record.
220 yard freestyle. 1, Black, T.; 2, Bancson, MIT; 3, Brooker, MIT. 2:29.0.
50 yard freestyle. 1, Fay, T.; 2, Windle, MIT; 3, Williams, T. 24.9.
Diving. 1, Cahlander, MIT; 2, West, MIT; 3, Williams, T. 53.5 points.
100 yard butterfly. 1, Ising, MIT; 2, Backman, T.; 3, Black, T. 1:01.9. New MIT varsity record.
100 yard freestyle. 1, Morgan, T.; 2, Fay, T.; 3, Kane, MIT. 54.4.
200 yard backstroke. 1, Divine, MIT; 2, Adams, T.; 3, Onderdonk, T. 2:20.8.
440 yard freestyle. 1, Kessler, MIT; 2, Ising, MIT; 3, Morgan, T. 5:24.5.
200 yard breaststroke. 1, West, MIT; 2, Morse, T.; 3, Lieber, T. 2:41.8.
400 yard free-style relay. Won by Trinity (Black, Backman, Williams, Fay). 3:18.1.

TECH SHOW '59

FEBRUARY 26, 27, 28 - MARCH 6, 7

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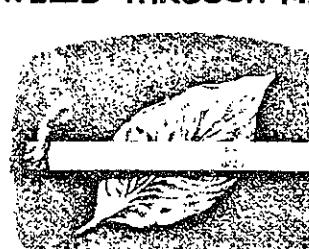
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—makes it mild—
but does not
filter out that
satisfying flavor!

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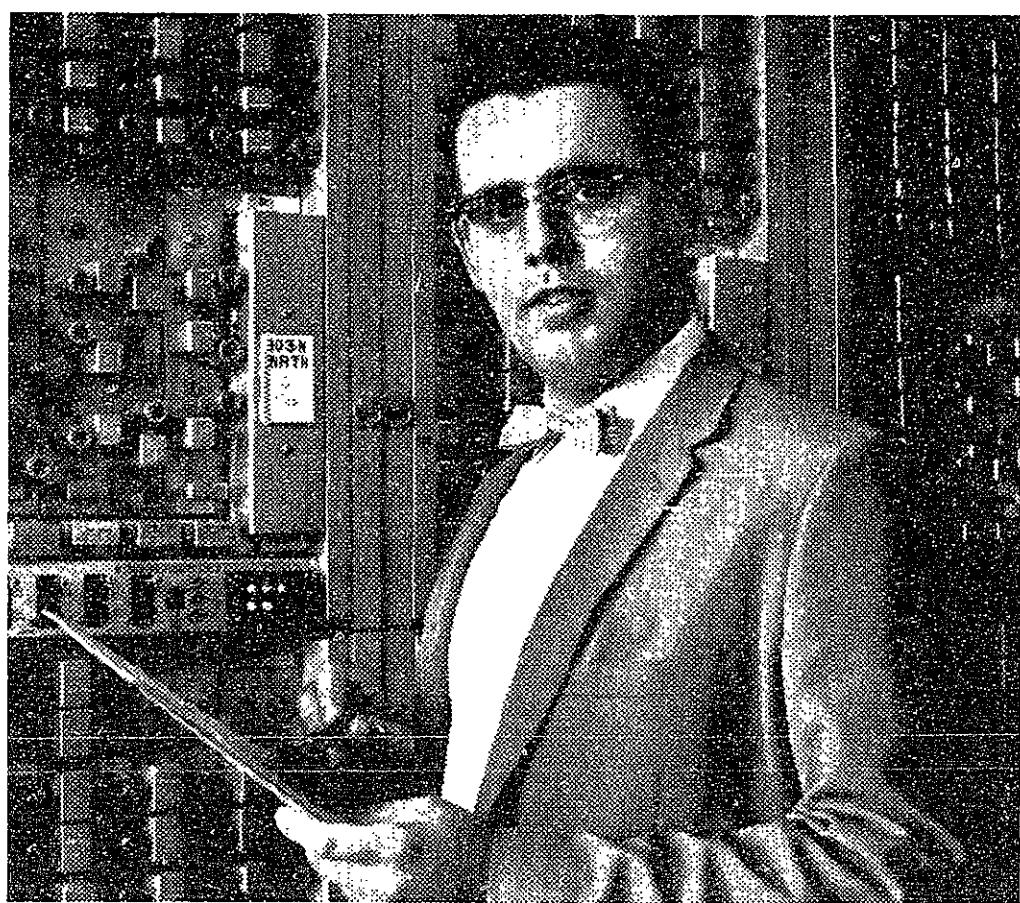


3 Travels it over, under, around and through Pall Mall's fine tobaccos!

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A Campus-to-Career Case History



**"I wanted a job I could grow with
—and I've got it"**

H. James Cornelius graduated from Swarthmore College in 1954 with a B.S. in Electrical Engineering. He's been "growing" ever since with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

After an initial 44-week inter-departmental training course, Jim was made Facility Engineer in charge of the fast-growing Norristown-Pottstown area. In that capacity, he engineered over half a million dollars' worth of carrier systems and cable facilities between major switching centers.

Today, he is one of 50 young engineers from the Bell Telephone Companies chosen to attend a special Operating Engineers Training Program at Bell Lab-

atories. This 19-month course of study—with full pay—deals with advanced techniques and new concepts in electronics which signal a new era in telephony. It involves both classroom theory and practical laboratory applications.

When Jim and his colleagues return to their companies, they'll review major engineering projects. This will assure the best use of equipment for current engineering, as well as for expected new developments in communications.

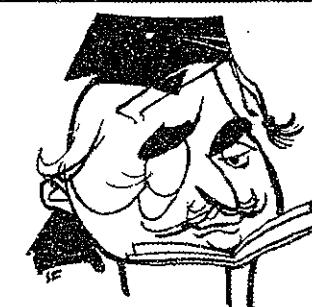
"I wanted a job I could grow with," says Jim, "and I've got it. I can't think of a better place than the telephone company for an engineering graduate to find a promising future."

Many young men like Jim Cornelius are finding rewarding careers with the Bell Telephone Companies. Look into opportunities for you. Talk with the Bell interviewer when he visits your campus. And read the Bell Telephone booklet on file in your Placement Office.

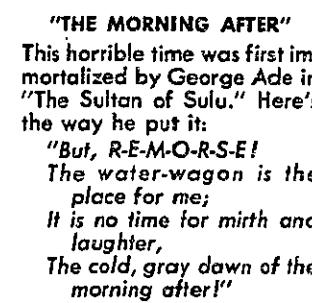


WHO SAID IT FIRST?

A column of incidental intelligence
by Jockey® brand



"GENTLEMAN AND SCHOLAR"
High praise, indeed, for any man! But did you know that the description comes from Robert Burns—who said it first about a dog? Here's the quote:
"His locked, lettered, braw brass collar
Showed him the gentleman and scholar."
You'll find the couplet in Burns' "The Twa Dogs."



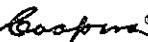
"THE MORNING AFTER"
This horrible time was first immortalized by George Ade in "The Sultan of Sulu." Here's the way he put it:
"But, R-E-M-O-R-S-E!
The water-wagon is the place for me;
It is no time for mirth and laughter,
The cold, gray dawn of the morning after!"

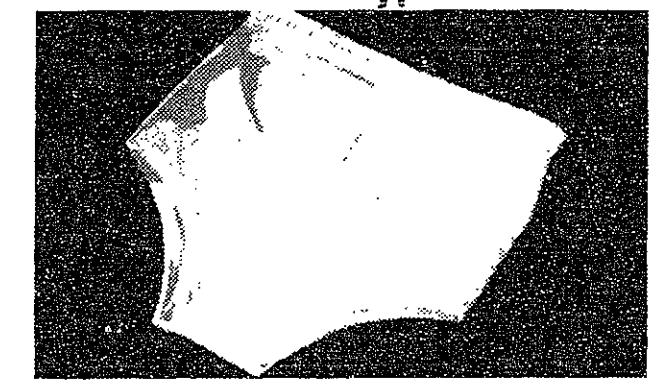


"MAN BITES DOG"
That's everybody's definition of news, and we're all indebted to John B. Bogart, city editor of the old New York Sun (1873-90) who first said: "When a dog bites a man, that is not news; but if a man bites a dog, that is news!"

Jockey® Underwear

What's true about expressions is also true about styles. Somebody always got there first. Take Jockey brand underwear. Jockey brand is made only by Coopers. Coopers invented Jockey underwear—and no copy can compare with Jockey brand for quality, comfort and fit. For underwear that feels better because it fits better, insist on Jockey brand—the original comfort-tailored underwear. You'll find it at better stores everywhere. Recognize it by the Jockey trade mark.

fashioned by the house of 



Do You Think for Yourself? (ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AND FIND OUT!*)



1. If you were about to buy an automobile, would you (A) study the road-test reports in the magazines, or (B) select the car that looks best to you?

A B



5. In buying a radio, would you be influenced more by (A) low price, or (B) product features despite a slightly higher price?

A B



2. When confronted with a menu with lots of foreign terms, do you (A) ask what is in each dish, or (B) accept the waiter's recommendation?

A B



6. When deciding on what movie to see, do you usually prefer films that (A) are gay and diverting, or (B) have a social message?

A B



3. When invited to play an unfamiliar game, do you (A) refuse to play until you fully understand the rules, or (B) pick up the rules as you go along?

A B



7. When you run into a foreign phrase in a textbook, do you first (A) head for a dictionary to find the meaning, or (B) try to dope out the meaning yourself?

A B



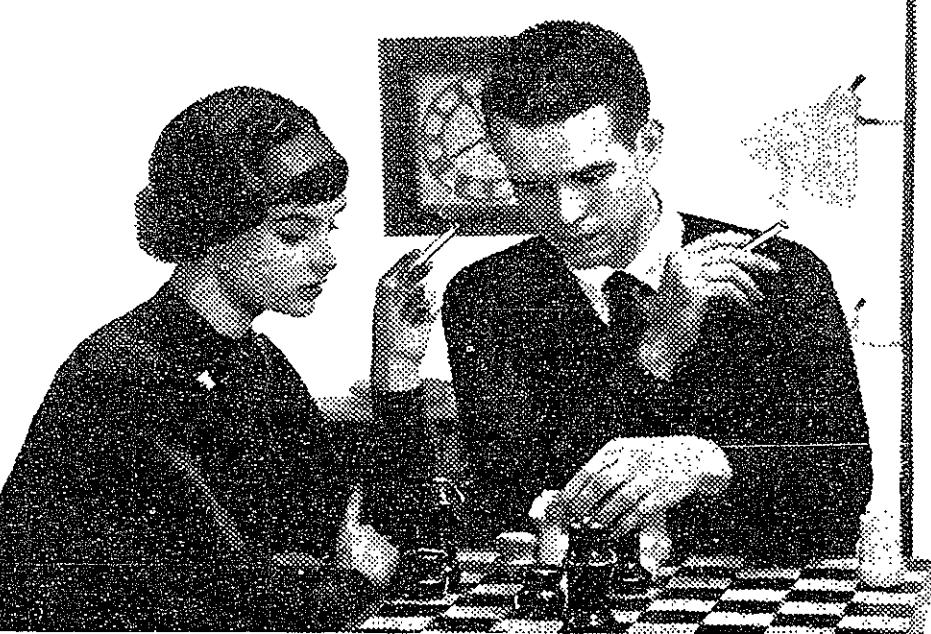
4. When invited to a party, do you (A) accept, hoping to enjoy yourself no matter who attends, or (B) try to learn who will be there before accepting?

A B



8. When reading the paper, do you (A) catch yourself concentrating on scandal stories, or (B) spend your time on news and editorial matter?

A B



9. In choosing a filter cigarette, (A) are you easily swayed by bold claims, or (B) do you think for yourself and stick by your decision?

A B

If you're the kind of person who *thinks for yourself* . . . you use judgment in your choice of cigarettes, as in everything else. Men and women who think for themselves usually smoke VICEROY. Their reason? Best in the world. They know that only VICEROY has a thinking man's filter and a smoking man's taste.

*If you checked (A) on three out of the first four questions, and (B) on four out of the last five . . . you really think for yourself!

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Familiar pack or crush-proof box.

The Man Who Thinks for Himself Knows —

ONLY VICEROY HAS A THINKING MAN'S FILTER . . . A SMOKING MAN'S TASTE!